



Substitute Specification  
Attorney Docket No. 034896-0125  
Dahlia Plant Named 'Bahamas'  
Inventor: Jan Skjold Knudsen

## DAHLIA PLANT NAMED 'BAHAMAS'

Genus and species of the plant claimed:

*Dahlia* (hybrid)

5 Variety denomination:

Bahamas

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Dahlia* plant, botanically known as a *Dahlia* (hybrid), and hereinafter referred to by the name

10 'Bahamas'. The new cultivar 'Bahamas' is a product of a planned breeding program and was selected by the Inventor, Jan Skjold Knudsen, in Fyn, Denmark. The new cultivar 'Bahamas' originated from a cross made by the Inventor between the *Dahlia* cultivar designated 'Borneo' (unpatented) as the female parent and the *Dahlia* cultivar designated 'Lauren' (patented as 'DAPADRED' in the U.S. Plant Patent No.

15 PP11,671) as the male parent.

Asexual reproduction by cuttings of the new variety in Fyn, Denmark has demonstrated that the combination of characteristics as described herein for 'Bahamas' are firmly fixed and are retained through successive generations of asexual reproduction. The new variety reproduces true to type.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

'Bahamas' has not been tested under all available environmental conditions and the phenotype may vary with variations in environmental conditions such as temperature, light intensity, day length and humidity, without a change in genotype of the plant.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Bahamas'. The following characteristics in combination distinguish 'Bahamas' as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Red ray floret color, RHS 53A;
- 5 2. Compact plant habit; and
3. Vigorous growth habit.

Side-by-side comparisons between the new *Dahlia* cultivar 'Bahamas' and the parental cultivars, 'Borneo' and 'Lauren', were conducted by the Inventor in Fyn, Denmark. Table 1 provides a comparison of plants of 'Bahamas' to plants of the  
10 parental cultivars:

Table 1

Characteristic	'Bahamas'	'Borneo'	'Lauren'
Ray floret color	Red, RHS 53A	Red-purple, RHS 70A	Red, RHS 59 A
Leaf length	Up to 12 cm	7 – 8 cm	About 8.5 cm

Of the commercial cultivars known to the Inventor, the most similar in comparison to the new *Dahlia* cultivar 'Bahamas' is the female parental cultivar,  
15 'Borneo' (unpatented).

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying color photographs illustrate the overall appearance and details of inflorescence form color and structures of the new cultivar, showing the  
20 colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in color reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ slightly from the color values cited in the



Lateral branches: 12 in quantity; 7-10 mm diameter; 14 cm in length  
(including inflorescence); color: yellow-green,  
RHS 144C

Internode length: 3 cm

5 Foliage:

Leaflets:

Quantity: 4 – 5 pairs per lateral branch

Arrangement: Opposite, decussate

Length: Up to 16 cm

10 Width: 14 cm

Shape: Elliptical, acuminate tip, decurrent base, crenate margin

Texture: Glabrous

Color: Upper side: green RHS 137 A (both mature and immature);  
underside gray-green RHS 191 C (immature), RHS 191B  
15 (mature)

Vein color: Upper side 138C; under side yellow-green RHS 144B

Petiole: 2 – 3 cm in length; 5 – 8 mm diameter; color RHS 144A

INFLORESCENCE:

Arrangement: Composite inflorescences in leaf axils

20 Inflorescence type: Capitulum

Inflorescence height: 3 – 4 cm

Inflorescence width: 7 – 8 cm

Flowering habit: Upright

Quantity of inflorescences: 2 per lateral stem

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Inflorescence longevity: 7 days on the plant

**Bud:**

Quantity: 2-3 per lateral stem (buds continue to develop when dead  
flowers are removed)

5      Shape: Globular

Size: Up to 2 cm in length, 1 cm diameter

Color: RHS 144C

**Florets:**

10      Appearance: Disc: tubular to single, floret (5-7 whorls of disk florets, each  
with 1 to 20 florets to equal a total of about 60 disk florets,  
which are yellow in appearance due to the transparent corollas  
and the underplaying yellow, RHS 11A; ray: single fused floret  
(7 whorls of ray florets, each with 1 to 18 florets to equal a total  
of about 70 ray florets)

15      Shape: Disc, lanceolate; ray oval, slightly involute

Number: Disc, 5 fused; ray, 5 fused; with about 60 disk florets and 70  
ray florets per capitulum (depending on light and temperature  
conditions)

Length: Disc 2 – 5 mm, ray 25 mm

20      Width: Disc 2 mm, ray 19 mm

Diameter: Disc 2-3 mm

Margin: (Disc and ray), entire

Apex: (Disc and ray), rounded

Color: Disk: translucent showing yellow, RHS 11A, anthers; Ray: immature upper side, red-purple RHS 68C with yellow base, RHS 5D; immature under side, light red-purple RHS 69B at base and purple, RHS 76D, apically; mature upper side, red-purple RHS 65A, with yellow base  
5 RHS 5C; mature under side red purple RHS 65D (development and tones of color for florets may change slightly depending on light and temperature conditions)

Phyllaries:

Length: 14 mm  
10 Width: 9 mm  
Margin: Entire  
Base: Fused  
Apex: Rounded  
Color: Immature upper side RHS 138A; immature under side RHS  
15 143D with stripes RHS 143A; mature upper side RHS 137A;  
under side RHS 191B with stripes RHS 143A

Calyx: 2 mm length, 1.5 cm diameter

Peduncle: 8 cm length, 3 mm diameter; strength: strong; color RHS 144C with stripes RHS 144A

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Reproductive organs:

Androecium:

Location: Disk florets only  
25 Anthers: 4 mm in length, RHS 23B

Pollen: RHS 14A

Gynoecium:

Location: Disk and ray florets

Pistils: 1 per disc floret, 1 per ray floret, 15 mm length

5 Stigma: RHS 14A

Style: 10 mm length, RHS 1B

Ovary: RHS 150B

Temperature tolerance: High tolerance to 35 °C; low tolerance to 0 °C